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GERMANY BEGS

"PEACE WITH HONOR"

Writes Quibbling Note Denying
Cruelty Charge.

U. S. REPLY MAY WAIT
ON WAR COUNCIL

Question Now a Military Issue.
President Will Not
Yield.

The Text of the Note.

London, Oct. 21.—Following is the text of Germany's note to President Wilson as received here by wireless: "In accepting the proposal for the evacuation of occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and the conditions of the armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field should form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

"The German Government suggests to the President that opportunity be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening the way to a peace of justice.

"The German Government protests the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary and they are carried out insofar as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict instructions to spare property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

"The German Government further denies that the German Navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German Government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German Government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before it returns.

"As a fundamental condition for peace, the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies:

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the Government.

"The Constitution did not provide for concurrence of representatives of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representatives of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

"The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this Government. In the future no Government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the Reichstag.

"The responsibility of the Chancellor of the Empire to the representatives of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the Constitution of the Empire so that the consent of the representatives of the people is required for decisions on war and peace.

"The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

"The question of the President— with whom he and the Government associated against Germany are dealing— is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner and by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which, free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

"SOLE"

Washington, Oct. 22.—The prevailing belief here tonight is that any offer President Wilson may make as a result of the new German note will be largely guided by a desire to see the supreme war council in

for an armistice even will be given consideration.

The Germans are evacuating Belgium and northern France as rapidly as they can move before the sweep of the Allied and American soldiers and still maintain their organization.

Text Not Delivered.

Since the government at Berlin say they want to get out without further fighting apparently the issue is one for the Allied war council to determine—whether it shall be suggested through President Wilson that General Foch be applied to for terms, or whether without further diplomatic parley the approach of a white flag from the German lines shall be awaited.

That the German army will not be allowed to retire intact from France and Belgium with its arms and stores was the positive assertion of a Cabinet member following the session of the Cabinet with the President this afternoon.

As a result of the discussion in the Cabinet room it is now possible to outline the entire program for bringing the war to an end which has been worked out by the United States and the Allies.

Here are the consecutive steps: Evacuation by Germany of all invaded territory on terms fixed by the Allied military commanders.

Armistice granted, after evacuation of all occupied territory, on terms fixed by the Allied military commanders including the delivery by Germany of guarantees for good faith and subsequent performance of contract.

Peace concluded during the armistice in accordance with the principles enunciated by the President and endorsed by the Allies.

To Insist on Surrender.

This is a program that contemplates the enforced surrender of the Central Powers to the Allied nations at every step. It is a program that will be backed up and carried out by the ever increasing military strength of the Allies.

Mr. Wilson, it is asserted, has this program in mind at all times, however indirectly his diplomacy may seem now and then to be aimed at accomplishing the general purpose. The President is endeavoring to aid the military forces by outflanking diplomatic attacks for the purpose of exerting moral suasion upon the enemy.

The official text of the German note reached the Swiss legation here by cable early today, but it was not delivered at the state department, because the entire day was spent at the legation on the tedious task of decoding the document and preparing an English translation of the German text.

ing the document and preparing an English translation of the German text.

CONGRESSMAN DICKINSON'S SON KILLED

Lieut. C. P. Dickinson of Clinton, Mo., Fell in Battle in France.

Clinton, Mo., Oct. 22.—Representative C. C. Dickinson, from the Sixth Missouri District, was officially notified at his home here tonight by the War Department, of the death of his son, Lieut. C. P. Dickinson, who was killed in action in France.

Lieutenant Dickinson was the first man to enlist from this city. He married shortly before going overseas. A brother of Lieutenant Dickinson is in France with the American Expeditionary Forces.

IN VALENCIENNES

Towns to North and South of City Are Captured as Haig Crowds in on Hunns. Advance is Less Rapid. French and Americans Increase the Fighting—New Offensive Believed to be Imminent.

The fall of Valenciennes to Field Marshal Haig's forces is imminent. Despite the desperate resistance of the Germans, the British have entered the city on the west, while to the north they have made a deep thrust into the great Raismes Forest and are moving in the direction of Conde, near the angle of the Scheldt, eight miles northeast of Valenciennes.

Although the progress of the Allied forces in Belgian and French Flanders has slowed up somewhat in the face of the stiffening of the lines of rear guards aiding the retreat of the German armies appreciable gains have been made, some of them of much importance.

Hollain and Bruyelles on the Scheldt, south of Tournai, are now in the hands of the British, and north of Tournai the village of Froyenne has been cleared of the enemy, who is withdrawing toward the Scheldt. There has been sharp fighting for the crossings of this waterway at Pont-a-Chin; the Germans are battling hard to keep the Allies from outflanking Tournai on the north.

Behind the Scheldt the Germans are massed in strength; their machine guns on the east bank are active and are receiving the support of artillery and trench mortars.

In the northern battle area the Belgians have reached the Lys Canal along their entire front and have captured a bridgehead with numbers of the enemy west of Meerendree.

The French are still moving actively to the north of Laon and have now completed the occupation of Chalandry and Grandlup. To the southwest of Ghent they are firmly established on the east bank of the Lys River, having made crossings at several points against which the enemy resisted with determination.

London, Oct. 22.—British troops have entered the western suburb at Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight.

French Make Captures.

Paris, Oct. 22.—French troops have captured Chalandry and Grandlup, north of Laon, according to the war office announcement tonight.

The Czech-Slovak troops fighting with the French recaptured the village of Terron, which had temporarily fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Paris, Oct. 22.—General De Goutte's army is reported to be advancing swiftly in Belgium.

With the American Armies in France, Oct. 22.—Briellles has been set afire by the Germans and is burning fiercely. Clery-le-Petit (two miles north of Briellles) also is burning.

There is a marked increase of German artillery against the American right wing, where the enemy is exhibiting signs of nervousness, evidently fearing an attack.

London, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eecloo, according to reports from the frontier, reaching Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border last night and were received enthusiastically by the populace. The electrified barrier along the frontier was removed and the German flag pulled down. This was replaced two hours later by the Belgian flag.

HUNS LOSE AIR BASES

Immense Airdromes Abandoned in Retreat From Coast.

London, Oct. 20.—In withdrawing from Flanders and the Belgian coast the Germans not only gave up their submarine bases, but also left behind immense airdromes. Before the enemy retirement from North Belgium might have been known as the home of the Gotha. By moving eastward the Germans lose the points nearest to England from which they used to carry out raids upon London and other English towns. Hereafter it is believed the Germans will find it increasingly difficult to make air raids upon the British Isles.

The evacuation of Ostend and Zeebrugge will make easier the work of the British navy in keeping the British Channel clear of submarines.

A Former Butler Citizen Dies of Influenza at Nevada.

William H. Eichinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Eichinger, of this city, passed away Saturday night at his home, 322 West Allison street, his death being caused by an attack of influenza and pneumonia.

The deceased was a most excellent young man. He had spent most of his life in this city, where he was well known and universally esteemed. —Nevada Herald.

The Eichinger family were residents of this city. Mr. Eichinger being for many years an express messenger on the later State.

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